

## § 1.05-15

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(c) Significant rulemaking documents must also be approved by the Commandant of the Coast Guard.

(d) If the project is approved, the necessary documents are drafted, including documents to be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. These may include regulatory evaluations, environmental analyses, requests for comments, announcements of public meetings, notices of proposed rulemakings, and final rules.

[CGD 95-057, 60 FR 34148, June 30, 1995, as amended by USCG-2003-14505, 68 FR 9534, Feb. 28, 2003; USCG-2003-15404, 68 FR 37740, June 25, 2003; USCG-2008-0179, 73 FR 35001, June 19, 2008]

### § 1.05-15 Public participation.

The Coast Guard considers public participation essential to effective rulemaking, and encourages the public to participate in its rulemaking process. Coast Guard policy is to provide opportunities for public participation early in potential rulemaking projects. Generally, the Coast Guard will solicit public input by publishing a notice of public meeting or request for comments in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Advance Notices of Proposed Rulemaking, Notices of Proposed Rulemaking, Supplemental Notices of Proposed Rulemaking, and Interim Rules will usually provide 90 days, or more if possible, after publication for submission of comments. This time period is intended to allow interested persons the opportunity to participate in the rulemaking process through the submission of written data and views. However, certain cases and circumstances may make it necessary to provide a shorter comment period. Public meetings may also be held to provide an opportunity for oral presentations. The Coast Guard will consider the comments received and, in subsequent rulemaking documents, will incorporate a concise general statement of the comments received and identify changes from a proposed rule based on the comments.

### § 1.05-20 Petitions for rulemaking.

(a) Any member of the public may petition the Coast Guard to undertake a rulemaking action. There is no prescribed form for a petition for rule-

making, but the document should provide some supporting information as to why the petitioner believes the proposed rulemaking is necessary and the document should clearly indicate that it is a petition for rulemaking. Petitions should be addressed to the Executive Secretary, Marine Safety and Security Council (CG-0943), United States Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 2nd St. SW., Stop 7121, Washington, DC 20593-7121.

(b) The petitioner will be notified of the Coast Guard's decision whether to initiate a rulemaking or not. If the Coast Guard decides not to pursue a rulemaking, the petitioner will be notified of the reasons why. If the Coast Guard decides to initiate rulemaking, it will follow the procedure outlined in this subpart. The Coast Guard may publish a notice acknowledging receipt of a petition for rulemaking in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

(c) Any petition for rulemaking and any reply to the petition will be kept in a public docket open for inspection.

[CGD 95-057, 60 FR 34148, June 30, 1995, as amended by USCG-2003-15404, 68 FR 37740, June 25, 2003; USCG-2008-0179, 73 FR 35001, June 19, 2008]

### § 1.05-25 Public docket.

(a) A public docket is maintained electronically for each petition for rulemaking and each Coast Guard rulemaking project and notice published in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Each docket contains copies of every rulemaking document published for the project, public comments received, summaries of public meetings or hearings, regulatory assessments, and other publicly-available information. Members of the public may inspect the public docket and copy any documents in the docket. Public dockets for Coast Guard rulemakings are available electronically at <http://www.regulations.gov>. To access a rulemaking, enter the docket number associated with rulemaking in the "Search" box and click "Go >>." These documents are also kept at a Docket Management Facility maintained by the Department of Transportation, West Building, room W12-140, 1200 New Jersey Avenue, SE., Washington, DC 20590.

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(b) The public dockets for Coast Guard rulemaking activity initiated by Coast Guard District Commanders are available for public inspection at the appropriate Coast Guard District office or online at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Paragraph (a) of this section describes how to access and view these documents.

(c) The public dockets for Coast Guard rulemaking activity initiated by Captains of the Port are available for inspection at the appropriate Captains of the Port Office or online at <http://www.regulations.gov>. Paragraph (a) of this section describes how to access and view these documents.

[USCG–2008–0179, 73 FR 35001, June 19, 2008]

### **§ 1.05–30 Advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM).**

An advance notice of proposed rulemaking may be used to alert the affected public about a new regulatory project, or when the Coast Guard needs more information about what form proposed regulations should take, the actual need for a regulation, the cost of a proposal, or any other information. The ANPRM may solicit general information or ask the public to respond to specific questions.

### **§ 1.05–35 Notice of proposed rulemaking (NPRM).**

Under the Administrative Procedure Act (APA), 5 U.S.C. 553, an NPRM is generally published in the FEDERAL REGISTER for Coast Guard rulemakings. The NPRM normally contains a preamble statement in sufficient detail to explain the proposal, its background, basis, and purpose, and the various issues involved. It also contains a discussion of any comments received in response to prior notices, a citation of legal authority for the rule, and the text of the proposed rule.

### **§ 1.05–40 Supplemental notice of proposed rulemaking (SNPRM).**

An SNPRM may be issued if a proposed rule has been substantially changed from the original notice of proposed rulemaking. The supplemental notice advises the public of the revised proposal and provides an opportunity for additional comment. To give the public a reasonable opportunity to

become reacquainted with a rulemaking, a supplemental notice may also be issued if considerable time has elapsed since publication of a notice of proposed rulemaking. An SNPRM contains the same type of information generally included in an NPRM.

### **§ 1.05–45 Interim rule.**

(a) An interim rule may be issued when it is in the public interest to promulgate an effective rule while keeping the rulemaking open for further refinement. For example, an interim rule may be issued in instances when normal procedures for notice and comment prior to issuing an effective rule are not required, minor changes to the final rule may be necessary after the interim rule has been in place for some time, or the interim rule only implements portions of a proposed rule, while other portions of the proposed rule are still under development.

(b) An interim rule will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER with an effective date that will generally be at least 30 days after the date of publication. After the effective date, an interim rule is enforceable and is codified in the next annual revision of the appropriate title of the Code of Federal Regulations.

### **§ 1.05–50 Final rule.**

In some instances, a final rule may be issued without prior notice and comment. When notice and comment procedures have been used, and after all comments received have been considered, a final rule is issued. A final rule document contains a preamble that discusses comments received, responses to comments and changes made from the proposed or interim rule, a citation of legal authority, and the text of the rule.

### **§ 1.05–55 Direct final rule.**

(a) A direct final rule may be issued to allow noncontroversial rules that are unlikely to result in adverse public comment to become effective more quickly.

(b) A direct final rule will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER with an effective date that is generally at least 90 days after the date of publication.